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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

In re: James B. Williams, Jr. et al.

**Application No.: 07/715,258** 

Filed: 6/14/91

**Title: ICON FOR COMPUTER DISPLAY** 

Examiner: M. Tung

**Group Art Unit: 2911** 

APPELLANT'S BRIEF ON APPEAL

## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

TABLE OF CASES	
1. REAL PARTY OF INTEREST	4
2. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES	4
3. STATUS OF CLAIMS	4
4. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS	4
5. SUMMARY OF INVENTION	6
6. ISSUES	6
7. GROUPING OF CLAIMS	6
8. ARGUMENT	6
9 APPENDIX	14

## **TABLE OF CASES**

Ex Parte Strijland, 26 USPQ 1d 1259 (BOPA. 1992)	7, 9
In re Zahn, 204 USPQ 988, 994-996 (CCPA 1980)	10, 11
In re Hruby, 153 USPQ 61 (1967)	11

#### 1. REAL PARTY OF INTEREST:

The real party of interest is Xerox Corporation.

#### 2. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES:

The related Appeals or Interferences are as follows:

Patent Application Serial No. 07/342,516

Patent Application Serial No. 07/342,517

Patent Application Serial No. 07/343,181

Patent Application Serial No. 07/343,182

Patent Application Serial No. 07/715,144

Patent Application Serial No. 07/715,145

Patent Application Serial No. 07/715,257

Patent Application Serial No. 07/715,259

Patent Application Serial No. 07/715,260

Patent Application Serial No. 07/715,261

Patent Application Serial No. 07/715,262

Patent Application Serial No. 07/715,263

Patent Application Serial No. 07/715,840

#### 3. STATUS OF CLAIM:

The Claim is rejected.

## 4. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS:

An Office Action of February 25, 1993 rejected the claim as non-statutory subject matter under 35 U.S.C § 171. Appellants' Amendment of May 21, 1993, based on support in the application as a whole, added a representative "computer display" to the drawing. This addition was, by way of a final Office Action of June 4, 1993, deemed as introducing new matter under 35 U.S.C. § 132, 37 CFR § 1.118 and as failing to comply with the

description requirement of 35 U.S.C. § 112 - the rejection based on 35 U.S.C § 171 was repeated and made final.

Prosecution of the present Application was suspended pending the outcome of an appeal of a similar design application, U.S. Serial No. 07/715,145. Following a two plus year delay, the Examiner withdrew the Final Office Action in the present and suspended case following the release of published guidelines on icon design patent applications (see 1185 OG 60.)

In an Office Action of September 16, 1996, Appellants were required to elect from one of three groups of inventions under 35 U.S.C. § 121. In response to such restriction, Appellants, by way of an Amendment of October 15, 1996, elected to continue prosecution of the first inventive group.

In an Office Action of February 4, 1997, the Title of the Invention was objected to under the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. § 112 as being indefinite for use of the term "OR THE LIKE". Additionally, the assertion regarding addition of new matter was repeated and the claim was rejected under 35 U.S.C § 171 as failing to show a computer-generated icon embodied in an article of manufacture. In an Amendment of May 5, 1997, Appellants sought to amend the claim of the Invention to further clarify the relationship of the computer-generated icon to the computer display.

An Office Action of August 5, 1997, objected to the Title of the Invention and further required cancellation of the Figures of Groups II and III from the Drawing. Moreover, the rejection regarding new matter was reasserted along with the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 171. In an Amendment of November 4, 1997, Appellants amended the specification to overcome any pending objections and provided remarks indicating a manner in which addition of a computer display to the drawing is supported by the application as a whole. Additionally, evidence was provided to substantiate that it was known, at the time of filing of the present application, to use icons in conjunction with computer displays.

An Office Action of February 18, 1998 finally rejected the claim while providing detailed remarks directed toward the issue of "whether or not there is support in the original title, specification, and drawing to support the specific configuration of the broken line disclosure in the amendment submitted 4/24/93."

#### **5. SUMMARY OF INVENTION:**

Appellants' invention is directed to an "ICON FOR COMPUTER DISPLAY". Figs. 1-3 show a detailed view of the Icon; the broken lines showing the representative computer display are for illustrative purposes only and form no part of the claimed design. The present invention is used to implement computer functions by selecting the Icon shown on the computer display.

#### 6. ISSUES:

- a. Whether Appellants' Amendment of May 21, 1993 introduces new matter under 35 U.S.C. § 132 and 37 C.F.R. § 1.118, while failing to comply with the description requirement of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. § 112.
- b. Whether the claim is directed to non-statutory matter under 35 U.S.C. § 171.

#### 7. GROUPING OF THE CLAIMS:

The single claim of the present Application is to be considered on appeal.

#### 8. ARGUMENT:

a. Appellants' addition of the originally disclosed computer display to the drawing does not constitute new matter and the application does not fail to comply with the description requirement of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. § 112.

Appellants filed the present design patent application on June 14, 1991. In the first Office Action, dated February 25, 1993, it was stated that "[t]he claim is rejected as non-statutory subject matter under 35 U.S.C. 171 as it is not directed to an article of manufacture." The Office Action concluded that "[t]he design as claimed and shown in the drawing disclosure is merely a

picture or surface ornamentation rather than a design applied to an article." Additionally, the Office Action concluded "any supplemental disclosure of an article to which the design might be applied would be new matter under 35 U.S.C. 132 and 37 C.F.R. 1.118."

Appellants' originally filed application designates in the title that they had "invented a new, original, and ornamental design for a PAPER TRAY ICON FOR A COMPUTER DISPLAY OR THE LIKE". Appellants' originally filed application also specifies in the claim that the Paper Tray Icon is "for a computer display" (i.e. the article of manufacture in which the Paper Tray Icon is embodied). The Application further states that the drawing forms a part of the specification, and sets forth that each Figure is a "front view" of Appellants' "new design for a PAPER TRAY ICON FOR A COMPUTER DISPLAY OR THE LIKE." As such, Appellants clearly disclosed the article in the original disclosure so as to permit one of ordinary skill in the pertinent area of design to identify it as a "computer display."

In. accordance with the holding *Ex Parte Strijland*, 26 USPQ 2d 1259 (BOPA. 1992) (indicating that a claim to a computer-generated icons would be patentable provided the corresponding application and drawing indicated that the icon is embodied in the computer article and the computer article was shown in broken line drawing), Appellants submitted drawing amendments showing the computer display in phantom or "broken" lines. Essentially, Appellants' amendment sought simply to clarify the invention and insure uniformity between the specification and drawing. The added broken lines of the "computer display" in the drawing are clearly and firmly based on Appellants' multiple originally filed references to the "computer display" as the relevant article, as detailed above. Additionally, Appellants' Amendment of May 5, 1997 emphasizes that the broken lines shown in Figures 1-3 are for illustrative purposes only and form no part of the claimed design.

Despite the original disclosure of the "computer display" as the relevant article of manufacture, the amended drawing provided in Appellants' amendment has been deemed to introduce new matter, and the claim has been rejected for failing to comply with the description requirement of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. § 112. Declaring the "rectangular display screen in broken lines" to be new matter in paragraph 2 of the final Office Action of June 4, 1993, the Examiner stated: "It is noted that the words 'computer

display' appear in the title[; h]owever, these words, which are relatively vague as no actual structures, such as [a] screen or panel, are identified, are not held to be sufficient support for the addition of a computer display screen, whether claimed or not, to the actual drawing disclosure." The Examiner cites 37 C.F.R. § 1.118 and 35 U.S.C. § 132 as a basis for determining that the representative computer display now shown in the drawing is new matter, and 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, in asserting that the disclosure requirement has not been met.

Appellants submit that there is little confusion regarding the meaning of the term "computer display" since such term is well understood by both those skilled in the art of computer-generated icon design as well as laypersons. Referring to Appendix I, the respective dictionary definitions of "computer" and "display" are consistent with the view that a computer display is an article for displaying information, such as computer generated icons.

Additionally, in view of the patent literature available at the time of the filing of the present application, one of skill in the art of computer generated icon design would understand readily the manner in which the present Icon is embodied in the article. In performing an on-line database search for the present application, several references relating to the use of graphic icons on video screens (each having a date predating the filing date of the present application) were found.

Finally, it is submitted that the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office understood that icons are embodied in computer displays since the present application was classified in a design area (D18) relating to "office machinery" and "printing devices". By its own actions, relative to the prosecution of the present application, the USPTO has demonstrated a tacit understanding that the Icon of the present application is embodied in the screen of a computer.

The Office Actions received thus far virtually ignore references in the present application to the "computer display" article and thus view amendment of the drawing to be impermissible. This is in contradiction to the rules governing such matters. 37 C.F.R. § 1.118(a) specifies in pertinent part that "[a]II amendments to the specification, including the claims, and the drawings filed after the filing date of the application must conform to at least one of them as it was at the time of the filing of the application." Appellants' amended drawing, in now conforming to the title, description and claim, clearly

meets this requirement, which applies to design applications according to 37 C.F.R. § 1.151. Only "[m]atter not found in either, involving a departure from or an addition to the original disclosure, cannot be added to the application . . . ." 37 C.F.R. § 1.118(a) (emphasis added). No showing has been made or grounds established to support a determination that the representative computer screen now in the drawing in any way "departs from" or "adds to" the disclosure of that article in the original title, specification and claim of the application. As such, the drawing amendment in the present application is properly distinguished from an application having a symbol, feature or element in (or added to) an original drawing that is not disclosed in the original application.

Appellants' amended drawing adds no new matter and is proper according to other pertinent rules governing design patent applications, namely 37 C. F. R. § 1.117. Section 117 sets forth that,

[t]he specification, claims and drawings must be amended and revised when required, to correct inaccuracies of description and definition or unnecessary prolixity, and to secure correspondence between the claims, the specification and the drawing.

The present application discloses the article in the title, specification and claims; as such, the plain meaning of 37 C. F. R. § 1.117 also permits the drawings to be amended in the conforming manner presented by Appellants.

In view of the above discussion, it is clear that both the meaning of the term "computer display" is well known and that computer-generated icons are employed with computer displays. Nonetheless, the Office Action of February 18, 1998 asserts that mere "understanding [of] the meaning of a word does not necessarily describe its visual characteristics" and a "computer display is not a 'conventional feature,' . . .in the design sense." As will appear, this view of amending a drawing in a design patent application having a claim directed toward a computer-generated icon is, in at least two respects, inconsistent with the prevailing standards of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO).

First, both Section 2 of the USPTO Guidelines at 1185 OG 60 and Ex Parte Strijland (at 1263) dictate that the article of manufacture, in a drawing

for a computer-generated icon is to be shown in terms of broken lines. Moreover, the MPEP § 1503.02 provides:

A broken line showing is for illustrative purposes only and forms no part of the claimed invention. . . . The use of broken lines indicates that the environmental structure or the portion of the article depicted in broken lines forms no part of the design, and is not to indicate the relative importance of parts of the design.

Hence, USPTO standards contemplate that, in a drawing for a computer-generated icon, the computer display is to serve as a conventional feature which is merely representative an exemplary computer display article. That is, the computer display article is intended to clarify the environment in which the novel icon design resides and is not intended to be limited to a screen of any particular shape or size. The icon could be large relative to the screen or small relative to the screen without altering the applied design of the icon. The Paper Tray Icon design is the invention of the present application, not any particular shape or structure of a known computer display with which the icon is displayed.

The Examiner details an argument in support of the final rejection suggesting that that addition of a computer display in broken line drawing would require support in the form of a size description for the computer display in the original application. (See Analogy, at Section 5. of the final Office Action of February 18, 1998 to the sizes of a car that might be an article of manufacture in another situation). Appellants are unaware of any such requirement to define the size of an article in broken line drawing, and submit that they are not required to limit the scope of their claim to an icon on a particular size of screen, or to an icon of a particular size on that screen.

To give weight to the broken lines in the manner suggested by the Office Action of February 18, 1998 would raise broken lines to a level of significance that is not supported by the controlling law, *In re Zahn*, 204 USPQ 988, 994-996 (CCPA 1980). More particularly, as taught by *Zahn*, the broken lines are only intended to indicate the existence of the article, but not *how* the subject design is embodied in the article:

No sound authority has been cited for any limitation on *how* a design is to be embodied in an article of manufacture. Here the design is embodied in the shank portion of a drill and a drill is unquestionably an article of manufacture. It is thus applied design as distinguished from abstract design. . . . We note also that § 171 refers, not to the design *of* an article, but to a design *for* an article, and is inclusive of ornamental designs of *all* kinds including surface ornamentation as well as configuration of goods.

Zahn at 995 (emphasis in original) (citing, In re Hruby, 153 USPQ 61 (1967)).

It follows from Zahn that, in the case of an applied design, the exact dimensions or characteristic features of an article of manufacture shown in broken line drawing are irrelevant. That is, the broken line drawing of the article is intended to convey nothing more than the mere presence of the article. There can be little doubt, in view of the opinions of Zahn and Hruby, that an article, when provided in broken line drawing, is to be treated as environment or background. Accordingly, the design in Zahn is for a drill bit shank, and not any particular drill (i.e. article). If the case were otherwise, an applicant would be forced to disclose an unlimited number of design/article configurations in order to obtain comprehensive coverage for an applied design, e.g. a separate design application would be required for a range of shank/drill or icon/screen configurations.

Second, in view of the circumstances surrounding the present application, the above-mentioned Guidelines at 1185 OG 60 mandate that the Examiner permit amendment of the drawing as proposed by the Appellants. In particular, while the Office Action of February 18, 1998 indicates that the computer display referred to in the specification as filed is neither adequately described nor conventional, it implicitly admits that the application is at least directed toward an icon embodied on a computer display. (See Section 6 of the Office Action) Indeed it would difficult to dispute that the disclosure as a whole does not at least "suggest the claimed subject matter as a computer-generated icon embodied in a computer screen, monitor, [or] other display panel." (See USPTO Guidelines at Section 2(b) Additionally, it should be noted that the

Guidelines only require that a relationship between the computer article be <u>suggested</u> and that the computer article can assume one of several forms (namely a computer screen, monitor or other display panel). It is submitted that unless the Examiner can show a failure on Appellants' part to suggest a relationship between an icon and a computer display, she is obligated under the Guidelines, at Section 2(b), to "[s]uggest amendments which would bring the claim into compliance with section 171."

b. The claim is directed to statutory matter under 35 U.S.C. 171, as the icon for the computer display as described and claimed is shown and used on a computer display.

The claim of the present application has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 171 as not being directed toward statutory subject matter. The USPTO Guidelines at 1185 OG 60 provide that a design for computer-generated icon is patentable provided:

- 1) the computer screen, monitor, other display panel, or portion thereof is shown in broken or solid lines with the icon displayed on it, and
- 2) the claim is directed to the subject matter as embodied in an article of manufacture.

On the basis of support in the original title, specification and claim, the drawing has been amended to show the "Paper Tray Icon" surrounded by a broken line representative of a computer display or screen. Moreover, on the basis the original title, specification and claim, it should now be clear that the Icon is embodied in the computer display, i.e. the Icon is used to provide

ornamentation for the computer display. Hence the Icon of the subject application constitutes patentable subject matter in accordance with the requirements of both 35 U.S.C. § 171 and the pertinent USPTO Guidelines.

Respectfully submitted,

Gary B. Cohen

Attorney for Appellants Registration No. 33,127

GBC/ez July 20, 1998

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## 9. APPENDIX A:

## **CLAIM APPEALED:**

The following is the appealed claim:

The ornamental design for an Icon for a Computer Display as shown and described.

## 10. APPENDIX B:

# EXHIBIT SUBMITTED DURING PROSECUTION OF THE PRESENT APPLICATION, ATTACHED AS FOLLOWS:

(I) Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary, Merriam-Webster, Inc. 1990, at 271 and 365

+ ponere to put — more at rearts) so as to form a whole: con rts) so as to form a wrote: come combining parts (~ a medicined ement (~ a debt) 4 a: to pe and the principal b: to add a policy—Robert Lekachman); osecute (an offense) (~ a felony pound 2: to come to terms of the combined of the combined ements of the

pound 2: to come to terms of adj—com-pound-er n

-\adj [ME compouned. pp. of resulting from union of separa
a: composed of united similar t(a ~ plant ovary) b: have rming two or more leaflets on g or used in a combination 3 b of a sentence : having two a

a: a word consisting of comigh school, devil-may-care) by mbinations of words, combini locycle, builder) 2: something rts: specif: a distinct substant more ingredients in definite pre-

etymology fr. Malay kamping fenced or walled-in area contain 1923): having two or more m

lauses un insect) made up of many sep-

acture produced in such a way a pone fragments usu. protrude computed on the sum of an original such as the sum of an orign as the sum of an original such as the sum of an original such

microscope consisting of an ob (as 2 ft. 5 in.) involving differen

pra-dore \-'dô(ə)r. -'dô(ə)r\ n [ħ].
Chinese agent engaged by a focharge of its Chinese employes
as allairs 2: INTERMEDIARY comprehenden. fr. L. comprehenden. fr. DERSTAND. INCLUDE - COM

(1598): capable of being om-hen-si-bil-l-ty \-,hen(t)-sa-bil-o (t)-sa-bal-nas\ n — com-pro-ba-

n [MF & L; MF, fr. L co rus. pp. of comprehendere to the act or action of grasping with the ledge gained by comprehending lly 2 a: the act or process of lly 2 a: the act or process dility of including: COMPREME

.4) 1: covering completely of ) (~ insurance) 3: having of ) wiedge) — composition (with the composition) owledge) - com-pre-

sen. fr. LL compressure to pr ere to compress, fr. com- + posic) 1: to press or squeeze ne as if by squeezing

e. fr. compresser to compre cloth or pad applied so at a for compressing adj (14c) 1: pressed topolar adj (14c) 1: pressed together essure) 2: flattened as those tened laterally (petioles ) a dorsoventral direction — adv

ressure greater than that de

1691) : capable of being bil-at-&\ n

1 a: the act, process, or residence of an internal inder of an internal-combust nuch compressed fossil plant

tudinal wave (as a sound was

1: of or relating to coresively adv that compresses: as at a time that compresses: as at a time that compresses gase. Compressing [ME compresses [15c] 1.15 a (civilization as Lenin was prized the changes that are associated in our minds with "developed" rather than "developing" states — Times Lit. Supp.) 2: to be made up of (a committee comprising three faculty members and three public members) 3: compose. Constitute (a misconception as to what ~; a literary generation —

CONSTITUTE (a misconception as to what ~s a literary generation — william Styron) (about 8 percent of our military forces are comprised of women —Jimmy Carter) assage Although it has been in use since the late 18th century, sense 3 is still attacked as wrong. Why it has been singled out is not clear, but until comparatively recent times it was found chiefly in scientific or technical writing rather than belles lettres. Our current evidence shows a slight shift in usage: sense 3 is somewhat more frequent in recent literary use than the earlier senses. You should be aware, however, that if you use sense 3 you may be subject to criticism for doing so, and you may want to choose a safer synonym such as compose or marke us.

so, and you may make the character a saler synonym such as compose of make up.

leom-pro-mise \\\^kam-pro-mix\\ n [ME. mutual promise to abide by an arbiter's decision. fr. MF compromise fr. L compromismum, fr. neut. of compromistus pp. of compromitere to promise mutually, fr. compromisere to promise more at PROMISE (15c) 1 a: settlement of differences by arbitration or by consent reached by mutual concessions.

differences by artifaction or by consent reached by mutual concessions by: something blending qualities of two different things 2: a concession to something derogatory or prejudicial (a ~ of principles) compromise vb -mised: mis-ing v (1598) 1 obs: to bind by mutual agreement 2: to adjust or settle by mutual concessions 3: to expose to discredit or mischief ~ wi 1: to come to agreement by mutual concession 2: to make a shameful or disreputable concession

pro-mise n compt \\ \text{kaunt. \text{kim(p)t\ archaic var of count}} \\ \text{count. \text{kim(p)t\ archaic var of count}} \\ \text{countroller\ (kon-\text{tro-lor, kim(p)-\ n\ [ME, alter. of conter-roller controller\ (15c) 1: a royal-household official who examines and supervises expenditures 2: a public official who audits government accounts and sometimes certifies expenditures 3: CONTROLLER \\ \text{lc - compt-tro-ler-chip\-s.hip\ n\ (one-pul-sion\ kom-pul-sion\ n\ [ME fr. MF or LL; MF, fr. LL compul-sion\ compulso fr. L compulsus. pp. of compellere to compel\ (15c) 1 a: an act of compelling: the state of being compelled b: a force that compels 2: an irresistible impulse to perform an irrational act.

a: an act of compelling: the state of being compelled b: a force that compels 2: an irresistible impulse to perform an irrational act compels 4: an irresistible impulse to perform an irrational act compels (-)pol-siv\ ad/ (1588) 1: having power to compel 2: of. relating to, caused by, or suggestive of psychological compulsion or obsession (~ actions) — com-pulsive-ly adv — com-pulsive-ness n — com-pulsiv-ly \ksm.pol-'siv-ot-e, kimn\ n

com-pulsio-ry \ksm.'pols'siv-ot-e, kimn\ n

2: coercive Compellino — com-pulsio-ri-ly \(-\c)-ro-le\ adv

com-punction \ksm.'pon\(\c)\ksin-\c)-pon\(\c)\ksin-\c) nor (ME compunction if. MF componention, fr. LL compunction, compunction fr. LL compunction pp. of conscience) b: distress of mind over an anticipated action or result (he showed no ~ in planning devilish engines of ... destruction — Havelock Ellis) 2: a twinge of misgiving: SCRUPLE (cheated without ~) sys see PENTENCE, QUALM — com-punctions\(\c)-provestion = (11) compunction = (2000)

Havelock Ellis 2: a twinge of misgiving: SCRUPLE (chested without ~) system PENITENCE QUALM—compensations \shadows adj compensations \kism-(lpan-glashan) n (LL compurgation, computation fr. L compurgation, pp. of computation computation fr. L compurgation \kism-(lpan-glashan) n (LL compurgation, computation fr. L compurgation \kism-(lpan-glashan) n (1531): one that under oath souther for the character or conduct of an accused person computable \kism-(lpan-glashan) n (1531): one that under oath souther for the character or conduct of an accused person computable \kism-'pyūt-a-bal\ adj (1646): capable of being computed — computable \kism-'pyūt-a-bal\ adj (1646): a: the act or action of computing: CALCULATION b: the use or operation of a computer 2: a system of reckoning 3: an amount computed — componentional \hat-shan-1\ adj

called also computed axial tomography, computerized axial tomography,

computerized immography, computerized axial tomography, computerized immography, computerized immography, computerized immography, computerized immography, computerized immography, computer vicinity and process data — computerized lectronic device that can store, retrieve, and process data — computer-tilite \-[iik] \alpha[iik] \text{ca. 1960}: jargon used by computer telinologists.

computer each putit - rez. - res. in the puter technologists computer technologists computer technologists computer size highly Brit var of computerize computer size highly Brit var of computer size a computer computer at a computer computer size highly size and size a computer size highly size and size a computer size to equip with computer size to store in a computer b: to put in a form that a computer can use — computer-size highly size highly

Oberade \(\text{kim-rad.-rod.}\) exp \(Brit\)-rad\\ n \([MF\)\) camarade group sleeping in one room. roommate, companion. fr. OSp camarada. fr. cámara
foom. fr. LL camera, camara — more at CHAMBER] (1544) 1 a: an
intimate friend or associate: COMPANION b: a fellow soldier 2 [fr. its
use as a | mara | more at CHAMBER] (1544). use as a form of address by communists]: COMMUNIST — com-rade-li-ness \18-ness\ n — com-rade-ly adj — com-rade-ship \n,ship\ n DERIE (18-nes) n — com-rade-ly adj — com-rade-ship \n,ship\ n

CORRIE

com-symp \käm-,simp\ n [communist + sympathizer] (ca. 1961): a person sympathetic to communist causes — usu, used disparagingly Comt-ian or Comt-ean \käm(p)-ti>-on. 'kö-(n)t-i-\ adj (1846): of or relating to Auguste Comte or his doctrines — Comt-ian \käm(p)-tiz-on. 'kö-(n)t-,iz-\ n — Comt-ist \käm(p)-tiz-on. 'kö-(n)t-,iz-\ n = (n)t-,iz-\ n = (n)t-,i

to memory 2:

loon adv [ME, short for control [15c): on the negative side: in opposition (so much has been written pro and ~)

"con n (1589) 1: an argument or evidence in opposition 2: the negative position or one holding it (an appraisal of the pros and ~s)

"con adj [by shortening] (1889): CONFIDENCE

"con n (by shortening] (1896) 1: SMINDLE 2: PERSUADE CAIOLE

"con n (by shortening] (1893): CONVICT

"con n (short for consumption) slang (1915): a destructive disease of the
lunes: es: THERECULIONE

lungs; esp : TUBERCULOSIS

son amore \kin-e-'môr-ë, kö-ne-'môr-()ā. -'môr-\ adv [It] (1739) 1 : with love, devotion, or zest 2: in a tender manner — used as a direction in music con ani-ma \kä-'nan---mä, kō-'nän-i-\ adv [It. lit., with spirit] (1906)

con anisma \kis-'nan-o-mis. kō-'nān-i-\ adv [It. lit., with spirit] (1906): in a spirited manner — used as a direction in music consisting \kio-'nā-shan\ n [L conation-conatio act of attempting, fr. conatus. pp. of conari to attempt — more at DEACON] (1836): an inclination (as an instinct, a drive, a wish, or a craving) to act purposefully: \text{IMPULES } — conactive \\kio-\nation-instinct, a drive, a wish, or a craving) to act purposefully: \text{IMPULES } — con-extive \\kio-\nation-instinct, a drive, a wish, or a craving) to act purposefully con brio \kin-\bar{con-chanvelia} \ n \left( con-chanvelia \) (con-chanvelia) in a vigorous or brisk manner — used as a direction in music con-chanvelia, \kin-\kan-\can \left-anis \left( con-chanvelia \) (a noncrystal-line globulin found in the jack bean), fr. NL Canavalia, genus name of the jack bean; (1919): either of two crystalline globulins occurring in the jack bean; ep: one that is a potent hemagglutinin con-cate-nate \kin-'kat-o-not, kan-\ adj [ME, fr. LL concatenatus, pp. of concatenate \kin-'kat-o-not, kan-\ adj [ME, fr. LL concatenatus, pp. of concatenate to link together, fr. L com- + catena chain — more at CHAIN] (150:): linked together

of concatenare to link together, fr. L com- + catena chain — more at CHAIN] (15c): linked together 'concatenate \\_nai\' nr -mated; -nat-lag (1598): to link together in a series or chain — con-cate-ma-tion \(\cap{Okin-kat->-\na-kan-kan-\na

converge and on which her the chief plants from the curve or surface. 

\*con-cave \kim-,käv\ n (1552): a concave line or surface. 

con-cav-t-ty \kim-,käv\ n n t -ties (15c) 1: a concave line, surface, 

or space: HOLLOW 2: the quality or state of being concave 

con-ca-vo-convex \kim-,kä-vo-\ adj (1676) 1: concave on one side and 

convex on the other 2: having the concave side curved more than the

convex on the other of having the conceien. In. MF conceier, fr. L conceiers. fr. com-s celeve to hide — more at MELL] (14c) 1: to prevent disclosure or recognition of 2: to place out of sight sym see MIDE — concealable \'26-la-bal\ adj — concealer\'26-lar\ n — conceal-lingly \'26-lar\ n = conceal-lingly

mental activity: THOUGHT (2): individual opinion b: favorable opinion: sp: excessive appreciation of one's own worth or virtue 2: a fancy article 3 a: a fanciful idea b: an elaborate or strained metaphor c: use or presence of such conceits in poetry 'conceit vi (1557) 1 obs: conceive understand 2 dial: IMAGINE 3 dial Brit: to take a fancy to conceited visit-odd ('conceit) (1593) 1: ingeniously contrived: FANCIPUL 2: having an excessively high opinion of oneself—conceited visit-odd ('conceit) adj ('lso): capable of being conceived: IMAGINABLE—conceit-odd ('lso): capable of being conceived: IMAGINABLE—conceit-odd ('lso): capable of being conceived: IMAGINABLE—conceived: odd ('lso): capable of being conceived: conceive kan-tak-v-bol-nask n—conceived ('ME conceiven, fr. MF conceiver kan-tak-v w conceived: (ME conceiven, fr. MF conceiver (r. L. concipere to take in conceive. (r. com-+ capere to take — more at HEAVE] w (14c) 1 a: to become pregnant with (young) b: to cause to begin: ONIGINATE 2 a: to take into one's mind (~ a prejudice) b: to form a conception of: IMAGINE IMAGE 3: to apprehend by reason or imagination: UNDERSTAND 4: to be of the opinion ~ w 1: to become pregnant 2: to have a conception — usu used with of (~ s of death as emptiness) ayus see THINK—conceiver n conceiver n (conceive-brant kan-inde-obrant kin-) not that conceiver and conceived a

con-cele-brant \(\)(100^-\)el-s-bront, \(\text{kin-\}\) n (ca. 1931): one that concelebrates a Eucharist or Mass con-celebrate \(\text{kin-\}\) vo [L concelebratus, pp. of concelebrate to celebrate in great numbers. Ir. com- + celebrare to celebrate to celebrate in (1879): to participate in (a Eucharist) as a joint celebrant who recites the canon in unison with other celebrants \(^\vert vi: to participate as a celebrant in a concelebrated Eucharist \(^\vert vi: to participate as a celebrant in a concelebrated Eucharist \(^\vert vi: to participate as a celebrant in a concelebrated Eucharist \(^\vert vi: to participate as a celebrant \(^\vert vi: to participate as

on-center \kan-sent-or, kan-\ w [F concentrer, fr. com- + centre center] w (1630): to draw or direct to a common center: CONCENTRATE wi: to come to a common center

|a| abut | kitten. F table |ar| further |a| ash |a| acc |a| cot, cart \au\ out \ch\ chin \c\ bet \c\ easy \g\ go \i\ hit \i\ ice \i\ job \n/ sing \0\ go \0\ law \0i\ boy \th\ thin \th\ the \ii\ loot \u)\ foot \y\ yet \zh\ vision \i. . o. o. o. ve. ve. ve. ve. Guide to Pronunciation

ve or deter by lies that one with something rbs. confounds vulsion: DAUNT tening in a ven-

n from alarm or

dime - more at

dis-mem-ber-ing ies + memi bers, or parts of /-par-mant/ re, fr. dis- apart or service : ) ed the ration (~ -ed all charges) he fact or state

inter, fr. des. alight from an lown or remo : DISASSEMBLE

of. Ir. des +

fr. OF, fr. defail to obey

- + obliger to a sodium phos-

not having the

the order of 2

breach of the al ~s) 3: m

le b : UNRULY normal orderly derly manner

to public order y disorder (a ~

ast public order

rderly structure or central guid-

lés- dis- + : displace from

vt — dis-ori-cr

ge as one's own b : 10 den)

1 to degrade by ragier to marry EGRADE 2: 10 : speak slight-\_ dispar \ adv

PARE] (13c) I nd often incon iracter syases dis-par-i-ty \du-

lis- + partire to m : COOLNESS

y strong feeling - critic) (a itely adv - dis

fr. Prov despo-OF, fr. des + CH vr (1517) 1 official business 1: to dispose of e haste : HURRI

75 : DISMISSAL an item of bu

Best allable Copy is a sendi supersage sent with speed; esp: an importation of the message sent with speed; esp: an importation of the message sent with speed; esp: an importation of the message sent by a diplomatic, military, or naval officer (sent a ~ to the war department) is news item filed by a correspondent 3: promptness and efficiency in performance or transmission syn see HASTE is patch case n (ca. 1918): a case for carrying papers is petch (dis-pel-) with dis-pel-ling [L dispellere, fr. dis-pellere to drive, beat — more at FELT] (15c): to drive away by or as if by scattering: Dissipate (~ a misconception) syn see SCATTER is pensable (dis-pen(t)-so-bit) adi (1649): capable of being dispensed with: UNESSENTIAL — dis-pensable-ity \-pen(t)-so-bit-at-è\ n is pensable-ity \-pensable-ity \-pen

-ca-to-ry \dis-'pen(t)-sa-,tôr-ë. -,tôr-\ n, pl -ries (1566) : a medici-

increased-Ty (dis-'pen(t)-so-,tôr-ë. -,tôr-\ n. pt -ries (1700): a meutima formulary
increase (dis-'pen(t)s\ vb dis-pensed; dis-penseing [ME dispensen. fr.
ML & L: ML dispenser to grant dispensation. fr. L. to distribute. fr.
dispenses, pp. of dispender to weigh out, fr. dis- -pender to weigh
more at SPIN] vt (14c) 1 a: to deal out in portions b: ADMINISTER
(~ justice) 2: to give dispensation to: EXEMPT 3: to prepare and
distribute (medication) ~ vi. archaic: to grant dispensation syn see
DETRIBUTE — dispense with 1: to suspend the operation of (a people
the has dispensed with its monarchy) 2: to do without (could disdispensed with its monarchy) 2: to do without (could disense with his assistants)

pense with his assistants)

dispenser \(\cdot\)-pen(1)-sar\\ n \((14c)\): one that dispenses: as a : a container that extrudes, sprays, or feeds out in convenient units b: a usu, mechanical device for vending merchandise dispensed \((\cdot\))-pe-pal\\ w \((15c)\): DEPOPULATE dispensed \(\cdot\) \(\cdot\)-por-sal\\ n \((1821)\): the act or result of dispersing: esp

the process or result of the spreading of organisms from one place to mother

another

sepersent \dis-'por-sont\ n (1941): a dispersing agent; exp: a substance for promoting the formation and stabilization of a dispersion of one substance in another — dispersent adj

substance in another — dispersent adj

substance in another — dispersent generalization of a dispersent of substance in another — disperser ing [ME dysparsen. fr. MF

disperse \dis-'pors\ vb dispersed; dispers-ing [ME dysparsen. fr. MF

disperse. fir. L dispersus, pp. of disperser to scatter. fr. dis- + spargere
to scatter — more at spank] w (14c) 1 a: to cause to break up (the
meeting was dispersed) b: to cause to become spread widely c: to
cause to evaporate or vanish (sunlight dispersing the vapor) 2: to
spread or distribute from a fixed or constant source: as a archaic
: DESEMINATE b: to subject (as light) to dispersion c: to distribute

(as fine particles) more or less evenly throughout a medium ~ w 1
: to break up in random fashion (the crowd dispersed at the police
officer's request) 2 a: to become dispersed b: DISSIPATE VANISH

(the fog dispersed toward morning) sym see SCATTER — dispersed-ly
\(\text{-}por-sad-l\vec{v}\), \(\text{-}po

disperse system n (ca. 1915): DISPERSION 5b impers system n (Ca. 1913): DISPERSION 30 (ids-per-chan, -shan) n (14c) 1 cap: DIASPORA la 2: the set or process of dispersing: the state of being dispersed 3: the scattering of the values of a frequency distribution from an average 4: the separation of light into colors by refraction or diffraction with formation of a spectrum; also: the separation of nonhomogeneous in-tiation into components in accordance with some characteristic (as energy) 5 a : a dispersed substance b : a system consisting of a dispersed substance and the medium in which it is dispersed : COLLOID

dispersive \-'por-siv. -ziv\ adj (1627) 1: of or relating to dispersion (a \times medium) (the \times power of a lens) 2: tending to disperse \times dispersive ness n

old \-'par-,soid\ n (1911) : finely divided particles of one sub-

stance dispersed in another lispirit \(')dis-'pir-at\\ vt \([dis-+ spirit]\) \((1647)\): to deprive of morale or enthusiasm — dispirited adj — dispirited yadv — dispirited-ness n dispirited adj — dispirited yadv — dispirited yad tis-pit-eous \dis-'pit-e-as\ adj [alter. of despiteous] archaic (1803)

hee ("Idis-plas vr [prob. fr. MF desplacer, fr. des- dis- + place | (1553) I a: to remove from the usual or proper place; specific per or force to flee from home or homeland b: to remove from m-place \(')di place] (1553) to

ito expet or force to flee from home or homeland b: to remove from an office, status, or job cobs: to drive out: SANSH 2 a: to remove physically out of position (water displaced by a floating object) b: to take the place of (as in a chemical reaction): SUPPLANT XPB see REPLACE—displace-able \[^1pla-sh-obl\] adjustement \[^1pla-sh-obl w: the currerence between the initial position of somerning (as a low) or geometric figure) and any later position e: the volume displaced by a piston (as in a pump or an engine) in a single stroke; also: the lotal volume so displaced by all the pistons in an internal-combustion eighe (as in an automobile) 3 a: the redirection of an emotion or impulse from its original object (as an idea or person) to something that is more acceptable b: the substitution of another form of behavior for what is more acceptable. or for what is usual or expected esp. when the usual response is non-

adaptive

displant \dis-plant\ ve [MF desplanter. fr. des- + planter to plant. fr. LL plantare] (15c) 1: DISPLACE REMOVE 2: SUPPLANT

display \dis-pla\ vb [ME displayen. fr. AF despleier. fr. L displicare to santer. fr. dis- + plicare to fold — more at PLY] w (14c) 1 a: to put or spread before the view (~ the flag) b: to make evident (~ eed great skill) e: to exhibit ostentatiously (liked to ~ his erudition) 2 obs

1 DESCRY ~ wl 1 obs: SHOW OFF 2: to make a breeding display (pentums ~ eff and copulated) sym see SHOW — display-able \-pla->bl\

MILLIAM DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF TH

Something in open view (a fireworks ~) (2): a setting or presentation of something in open view (a fireworks ~) (2): a clear sign or evidence: EQUISITION (a ~ of courage) b: ostentatious show e: type, com-

position, or printing designed arrangement by which somethin in the eye d : an eye-catching whibited e : an electronic device

arrangement by which somethin whibited e: an electronic device (as a cathode-ray tube in a computer or in a radar receiver or a liquids crystal watch) that presents information in visual form; also: the visual information 2: a pattern of behavior exhibited esp. by male birds in the breeding season displease \('\) dis-\('\) plez\(\) vb [ME displesen. fr. MF desplaisir. fr. (assumed) VL displacère, fr. L dis-+ placère to please — more at PLEASE] vi (14c) 1: to incur the disapproval or dislike of esp. by annoying (could fire any employee who had ever displeased him) 2: to be offensive to (abstract art ~s him) ~vi: to give displeasure (signs of inattention calculated to ~)

dis-plea-ure \(')dis-'plezh-or. -'plāzh-\ n (15c) 1: the feeling of one that is displeased: DISFAVOR 2: DISCOMFORT. UNHAPPINESS 3 archaic OFFENSE, INJURY

dis-plode \dis-plod\ vb dis-plod-ed; dis-plod-ing [L displodere, fr. dis-+ idere to clap, applaud] archaic (1667) : EXPLODE - dis-plo-aion ·'pi3-zhan\ a

| dis-port dis-'po(a)rt. -'po(a)rt\ n. archaic (14c): SPORT. PASTIME |
|-disport vb [ME disporten. fr. MF desporter. fr. des- + porter to carry, fr. |
| L portare — more at FARE | v(14c) | 1: DIVERT. AMUSE 2: DISPLAY ~ vi: to amuse oneself in light or lively fashion: FROLIC — dis-port-ment

\-mant\ n
\disposable \dis-'po-za-bal\ adj (1643) 1: subject to or available for disposal: specif: remaining to an individual after deduction of taxes (\sigma income) 2: designed to be used once and then thrown away (\sigma

(~ income) 2: designed to be used once and then thrown away (~ towels) — dis-pos-abil-i-ty \-,pò-zə-bil-a-t-\text{\$\text{\$n\$}} - \text{\$\text{\$disposabil-\$n\$}\$ (1963): something (as a paper blanket) that is disposable dis-pos-al \dis-po-zal\ n (1630) 1: the power or authority to dispose of (the car was at my ~) 2: the act or process of disposing: as a corderly placement or distribution b: REGULATION ADMINISTRATION c: the act or action of presenting or bestowing something (~ of favors) d: systematic destruction: exp: destruction or transformation of garbage 3 [garbage disposal unit]: a device used to reduce waste

of garbage 3 [garbage disposal unit]: a device used to reduce waste matter (as by grinding) dispose (dis-post) disposed; dis-posting [ME disposen, fr. MF disposen, fr. L disponere to arrange (perf. indic. disposu), fr. dis-posen, fr. L disponere to arrange (perf. indic. disposu), fr. dis-posen to put — more at Postition) w(14c) 1: to give a tendency to: INCLINE (faulty diet ~s one to sickness) 2 a: to put in place: set in readiness: ARRANGE (disposing troops for withdrawal) bobs: REGULATE c: BESTOW ~ wi 1: to settle a matter finally 2 obs: to come to terms sys see INCLINE — dispose n — dispose of 1: to place, distribute, or arrange esp. in an orderly way 2 a: to transfer to the control of another (disposing of personal property to a total stranger) b (1): to get rid of (waste that is hard to dispose of) (2): to deal with conclusively (disposed of the matter efficiently)

Palispose n (1590) 1 obs: DISPOSAL 2 obs a: DISPOSITION b: DE-MEANOR

MEANOR MEANOR
dis-po-st-tion \dis-po-zish-on\ n [ME. fr. MF. fr. L disposition-, dispositio. fr. dispositus. pp. of disponere] (14c) 1: the act or the power of
disposing or the state of being disposed: as a: ADMINISTRATION. CONTROL b: final arrangement: SETTLEMENT (the ~ of the case) e (1)
transfer to the care or possession of another (2): the power of such
transferal d: orderly arrangement 2 a: prevailing tendency,
mood, or inclination b: temperamental makeup e: the tendency of

mood, or inclination 5: temperamental makeup 6: the tendency of something to act in a certain manner under given circumstances — dispositional \-'zish-nol, -'zish-on-'l\ adj
sys disposition. Temperamental times, character, personality mean the dominant quality or qualities distinguishing a person or group. Disposition implies customary moods and attitude toward the life around one: TEMPERAMENT implies a pattern of innate characteristics associated with one's specific physical and nervous organization: TEMassociated with one 3 specific physical and new outs organization, item-PER implies the qualities acquired through experience that determine how a person or group meets difficulties or handles situations: CHAR-ACTER applies to the aggregate of moral qualities by which a person is judged apart from his intelligence, competence, or special talents; PERSONALITY applies to an aggregate of qualities that distinguish one as a person.

as a person.

dispositive \dis-'piz-ət-iv\ adj (1613): directed toward or effecting disposition (as of a case) \( \sim \) evidence\)

disposition (as of a case) \( \sim \) evidence\)

disposition \( \) dis-po-zes also -'ses\ vi \text{ [MF despossesser, fr. des-dis-possesser to possess] (1555): to put out of possession or occupancy \( \sim \) ed the nobles of their wealth\) — disposition \( \) 'zesh-n also \( \) 'ses\, \( n \) — disposition \( \) 'zesh-n also \( \) 'ses\, \( n \) — dispositions, and security \( \) disposition \( \) disposition \( \) \( \) disposition \( \) \( \) (15c): deprived of homes, possessions, and security \( \) disposition \( \) \(

UNDERVALUE SCORN dis-proof \(')dis-'priif\ n (15c) 1: the action of disproving 2: evidence that disproves

dis-pro-por-tion \dis-pro-por-shon. - por-\ n (1555): lack of proportion. symmetry, or proper relation: DISPARITY: also: an instance of such disparity — dis-pro-portion-al-\shmal.-shmal.-sh-m-\\ adj
disproportion vr (1593): to make out of proportion: MISMATCH
dispro-portion-ate-\shmaller adj
dispro-portion-ate-\shmaller adv

~ snare) — dis-pro-por-tion-ate-iy dav dis-pro-por-tion-ation \(\cap \cap \), por-\n (ca. 1929): the transformation of a substance into two or more dissimilar substances usu, by simultaneous oxidation and reduction — dis-pro-por-tion-ate \-'por-sha-,nāt. -'por-\ и

\a\ abet \a\ kitten. F table \ar\ further \s\ ash \a\ ace \a\ cot. cart \ai\ out \ch\ chin \c\ but \&\ easy \f\.go \i\ hit \I\ ice \j\ job \n/ sing \5\ go \6\ law \6i\ boy \th\ thin \1h\ the \ii\ loot \u\ foot \y\ yet \zh\ vision \a. k. ". cs. cs. us. E. "\ see Guide to Pronunciation

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